Marcos Free P

H. JULIAN,

Prove All Things: Hold Fast that which is Good."

PROPRIETOR

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To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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Mont Market. TOWNSEND & THOMAS, north olde plans

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OPPICIAL.

"sunavon-Mar marmorr's Total Bas Hon. L. J. Storey, of Caldwell Co. Bernssnitztivas - Glen, Sterate Hen. J. M. Holmes, of Guadalape Co. Hou. W. F. Delany ** **

Mars.—24 Mendays in March and September.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ed R. Kone, Judge County Court.
R. U. Hardin, District Unork.
Rd. J. & Ureen, County Clerk.
F. J. Manlove, County Attorney,
Jan. A. Wren, Sherier, C. S. Gock, Deputy,
C. W. Grooms, Justice of the Peace Fre. Re. 1
R. Manlove,
W. M. Wyatt,
Z. Smith. A. MoMeans, County Treasurer.

Joe C. Eve, Surveyor
D. P. Hopkins, Cons'r Precinet He. 1.
D. R. Moore "2.
Peter Schmidt, "3.
J. B. Peal, "44.
James Forgey, Constable."
Tunes or Notation Course and Panguage ("1000)

Times or Nothing Courty and Passing Courts— Criminal County Court—1st Monday in each month.
County Court for Civil and Probate business—
lis Monday in February April, Jane, August, Octoher and December.
Commissioners Court—2d Mondays in February,

Commissioners' Court—M Mondays in February,
May, August and November.
Justice Court Precipet No. 1—lat Friday in each
month, San Marcoe.
Precipet No. 2—26 Friday in each month McCity.

" 3—3d " Wimberley's Mill

" 4—4th " Dripping Springs.

TOWN OFFICERS. Council - W. O. Butchison, T. R. Fourqurean, L. W. Mitchell, D. P. Hopkins, P. R. Turner. Marshal - A. J. Toalson.

CHURCHES.

MRTHODIST .- Preaching at the Methodis Church every Sabbath. Mev. J. S. Gillett, Pastor CHRISTIAN.—Preaching at the Christian Church on the second and fourth Babbaths in each month by Elder J. J. Williamson.

PRESSYTERIAN.—Preaching at the Presbyte-ran Church on the second and fourth Nau-athin each month by the Rev. W. L. Kennedy. PROTESTANT RPISCOPAL .- Services every sourth Sunday in each month at 10% o'clock, A. M., and 7 p. m., (at St. Mark's Church.)

BAPTIST .- Preaching at the Christian Church on the third Sunday in each month, by Elder H.

BAPTIST.—Presching at the Christian Church on the third Sunday in each month, by Elder H. M. Burroughs.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.—Presching at the Preschipterian Church third Sunday in each month by Rev. Mr. Jarvis.

Austin Stage arrives at 12 o'clock M.; Fan Antonio Stage arrives at 12 o'clock M. Both Dally arrivals. Mails close at 11 a M.; Gousaics.arrives Tucedays and Fridays at 5 r. M.; leaves at 8 A. M. next morning. A. Von Strip, P. M.

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Land Warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co., or pamphlet of instruction.

Wfilcers, Seldlers, and Sailers of the ate war, or their beirs, are in many cases cutled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to GILMORE & CO., and a full reply after examination, will be given you free.

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dressing Glimons & Co., Gs., F. estest, ington, D., C.
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Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business sutrusted to Gillnown MCRE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

THE

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y

-TO THE-

PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

There are 13 Railroads running into the Great Union R. R. Depet, St. Louis. Out of these 13 there is one line which comes from Texas, and it is known as the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y. No other Railway from Texas runs into the Great Union Repot. If you are reading these few remarks and anticipate a trip to St. Louis or East O Saint Louis make a little note about the M. K. & T. being the coly line from Texas which can land you right direct in the Union Depot. It will sare you a disagreeable omnibus transfer through St. Louis, se all trains going East start from the Union Depot which the M. K. & T. has no Omnibus Transfer in St. Louis. Dec 14 if

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK

-: DONE AT THE:-

FREE PRESS OFFICE.

The Beath Penkity.

Hop is it, when you doors to dooth Home vistim for his orimoAscenating him not fit to live,
You still allow him time
To make his peace with God, for what
Yourselvis will not fingine?
Freezining, that though fit to die,
He is not fit to live?

Now, though be be not % to live. Is be prepared to die? out strangling from this world of woo, Before his fied on high! Tou send unto his darkehold oral.
The consecutated profess.
And when reduced he pengionals,
Tou hang him filters beauty

Beneath the eniprit's cap and shrow Devoid of specious art— With gentle impulses endowed, May best a kindly heart. Plead not for marcy then yourselves When, with the strangling cold, And secrilegious hand, you may The image of the Lord.

Eow can you know just how much time Your victim should be given. For such repentance as shall send We wait for your reply How is it, when unfit to live.

Hoys, Lourn a Trade.

James Parton writes as follows: Few persons have looked into the ives of so many remarkable men as I have, yet I cannot call to mind one of the acknowledged kings of business, who did not in earlier life serve a long apprenticeship akin to that which he afterwards exercised, and in which his great success was made.

Vanderbilt, for example, was boatman, sloop captain, and a steamboat captain for nineteen years before he set up for himself in the business of building and running steamboats, in which he gained more money than was ever before gained in a single lifetime, except by plunder. There is not a man to-day who knows as much about steamboats and steamships as did this same Cornelius Vanderbilt. .

Astor is another illustration. He learned the fur business from the very rudiments. He used to beat furs from morningftill night in his master's back shop, and after doing this awhile, he used to take a basket of trinkets and nicknacks, and go around among the sloops and markets, driving hard bargains with boatmen, Indians and market men for such skins as they had brought to town. By and by he shoulderered his pack and tramped ing his journey, at length he became precisely right without getting a little familiar with every place, every tribe education out of it. and every person connected with the fur trade of North America. Then he went to Europe, and learned all about store. The clerks are excellent felthe market for turs and their prices in every part of the world, Few men ever understood a thing so well as Mr. Astor understood the business of collecting, curing and selling furs. He knew it, not as a clerk might know it. he knew it as a man knows a trade to which he has served a long apprensiceship under a watchful and exact-

ing master. Another case in point was the first Rothschild, who from his twelfth to his twenty-seventh year, laboriously acquired a knowledge of money, first as errand boy and money-counter to his father, and afterwards a banker's

clerk. Girard, too, was a thorough sailor before he owned a ship, and was personally familiar with most of the commercial ports long before he ever consigned a cargo to one of them.

Jonh Gorham, of Providence, the head of the largest manufactory of silver ware in the world, did not go into his father's counting-room as a clerk, but into his father's shop as an apprentice; and he learned how to do with his own hands whatever he has since had to direct others in doing.

But such examples are numerous All my acquaintance with business men teaches me that the fundamental secret of success in business is knowledge-real knowledge-such knowledge as is only acquired by becoming a man gets by taking hold of work and Grange.

and doing it until they one do it easily

The knowledge which a clock so quires is part of the indispensable equipment of a man of business; but it is far from being so vital to a grand success as that which comes of a true apprenticeship. Gibbon says that going out with the militia on training days was of material assistance to him in writing the history of the great Roman wars. Just giving the word of command to a few companies of country militia, let him into the secret of complicated battles and great cam-

Learn a trade then lade, you who sepire to do something sreditable and substantial during your life. Would you be an architect, and build the new capitol West of the Mississippi? Well, then, go apprentice to the best carpenter or meson in your reach. Do you wish to be a sculptor, and yet cannot pay a master's fee? Instead of pining in your mother's chimney corner, go to the nearest stone cutter and out tomb-

The educating effect of learning good trade has never been sufficiently considered.

Why have we now-a-days, so many simpering, silly girls about, who know nothing? They have been at school long enough to get a little knowledge, and they do not appear to be wanting infastural capacity; and yet, so empty are they of sense and reflection, that often when I look into their express ionless countenances I find it difficult to believe in the immortality of their souls. It seems more reasonable to think that such abortive efforts of nature would be quietly absorbed or dissipated, like the leaves which flutter to the ground and are no more seen.

What is the matter with these poor creatures? The matter is, they have never boiled potatoes, ironed clothes made puddings; cleaned paints, made beds, nor in any other way seriously applied their minds and hands to the exact and skillful performance of homely tasks. They have missed the precious education which comes of carefully done work. If any good soul would take half a dozen of these unfortunate beings, and give them a good three years' drill in the work of a well ordered house, the educating etfeet would astonish every one who the country for peltries, and extend- knew them. You cannot boil an egg

Compare the mechanics in the Nov elty works with the clerks in Stewart's lows; they look well, dress well, understand their business, and are in every respect worthy members of society; but our best mechanics have a certain force of manhood, a weight of character and a depth of reflection rarely seen in those who only buy and sell.

I should be sorry to say anything to disparage our institutions of learning. Nevertheless, I feel confident that an intelligent youth, who remains at school until he is sixteen or seventeen. and then apprentices himself to a good trade, can get a better education out of his shop (with an hour's study of principles in the evening) than it is possi ble to get in any college in existence -that is to say, a better education for this new and forming country, where for fifty years, at least, to come, no man can hope to play a leading part, except in wielding material forces.

I say then, lads of sixteen, if you would lay a foundation for a sure prosperity, begin by learning a trade. If you would escape the perdition of a fool, learn a trade. If you would descape the perdition of a fool, learn a trade. If you would do a man's part for your country, begin the work of preparation by learning a trade.

Last year in Texas there were four subordinate granges organized, fourteen surrendered their charters and eight consolidated with others. There were 1165 granges in the State, but only 250 are reported as active, the rest practically familiar with methods and being delinquent or dormant. So reprocesses such knowledge, in fact, as ported the Secretary of the State

and legan degrees to deserve the answer

Having already examined the laws, school system, and rate of taxation, the next things for those contemplat-ing settlement here are lands, soils, ing settlement here are lands, solls, climate and productions. First, let me say, that the beautiful and perfect system of land surveys of other States does not obtain here. When Taxas managed its destinite and beaute a member of the Union, it (Taxas) retained its immease public demain, amounting to many million of seros, and now retains the old Spanish system of land measurement, viz: the va-ra, the labor and the league: One vara equals 33; English inches; one acra-b,646 square varas; one labor, 1,000,-000 varas, 177 acres; one league, 4.428 acres. I have not the table before me, but I think the above is correct-at least that is the way I was instructed on the sunny slopes of southern Californis, where the same system is in

This is each an immense State that I find it necessary to divide it into say three grand divisions. Communiting at the Sabme river and the gult coast on the east, we will run a line inland 85 to 100 miles, and this we will call the "Eastern District" of Texas. The most of this land is low,-not over 60 to 100 feet above sea level, and is about as rich as any land in Illinois, lows, Kansas or the most forward State. It will, as the Texass say. "produce anything." The soil is rich, the climate mild, the minfall ample, and the productions splendid. This too is the great wood and lumber region of the State, The staples are suger and cotton; but fine wheat is reised in the north, and corn and oats do: well. Now, while it is true that wheat, corn, outs, and hay do well there, I am convinced that lumber, sugar, cotton and fruit will be the profitable produets of the future.

But don't jump to the conclusion that this rich district is just the place for the poor man with limited means. The sugar belt of our continent, as you know, is quite limited, and for this reason, if for no other, sugar landa will always be valuable. To cultivate sugar profitably requires a large investment in lands, tools, machinery and improvements of not less than \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The manufacture of lumber also requires a large cash capital, and hence it follows that poor immigrants look . ing for chesp lands and homes cappot compete in these lines of trade. It is true a man with a small farm can raise fruit; but if he is a beginner with small means, I would not advise him to go into a business from which he cannot expect an income for four or five years atter settling on new ground.

This land will produce from threefourths to one and a half bales of cotton to the acre, and some of it as high as two bales. But let us allow only one bale, of say 450 pounds, at 8 cents per pound, and we have \$36 per sere. The seed will, when the markets are favorable, pay for the bagging and ties. I hope soon to be able to give you the cost per acre of cultivasing and marketing the great staple.

That section of Texas west of longitude 99 (Greenwich) we will call the "Western District." Our information in reference to this region is mesgre, but we do know that the soil is light, the rainfall insufficient, and no means of transportation available. Portious of this district are good for grazing, and towards Arizona there are some mineral lands, but nothing for poor men seeking homes. The third grand division I shall call the "Central Distriot," which will include all that inper stretch of country bounded on the north by Red river, on the south by Mexico, on the east by the west line of the Restern District, and on the west by longitude 39 west (Greenwick.)

The description of this I shall leave for another day.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jun L.